

Relativistic effects in Large Scale Structure



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Shirley Ho(UCB), **Elena Giusarma** (UCB)

Advances in theoretical cosmology in light of data,
NORDITA, Stockholm



*Institute
for
Astronomy*



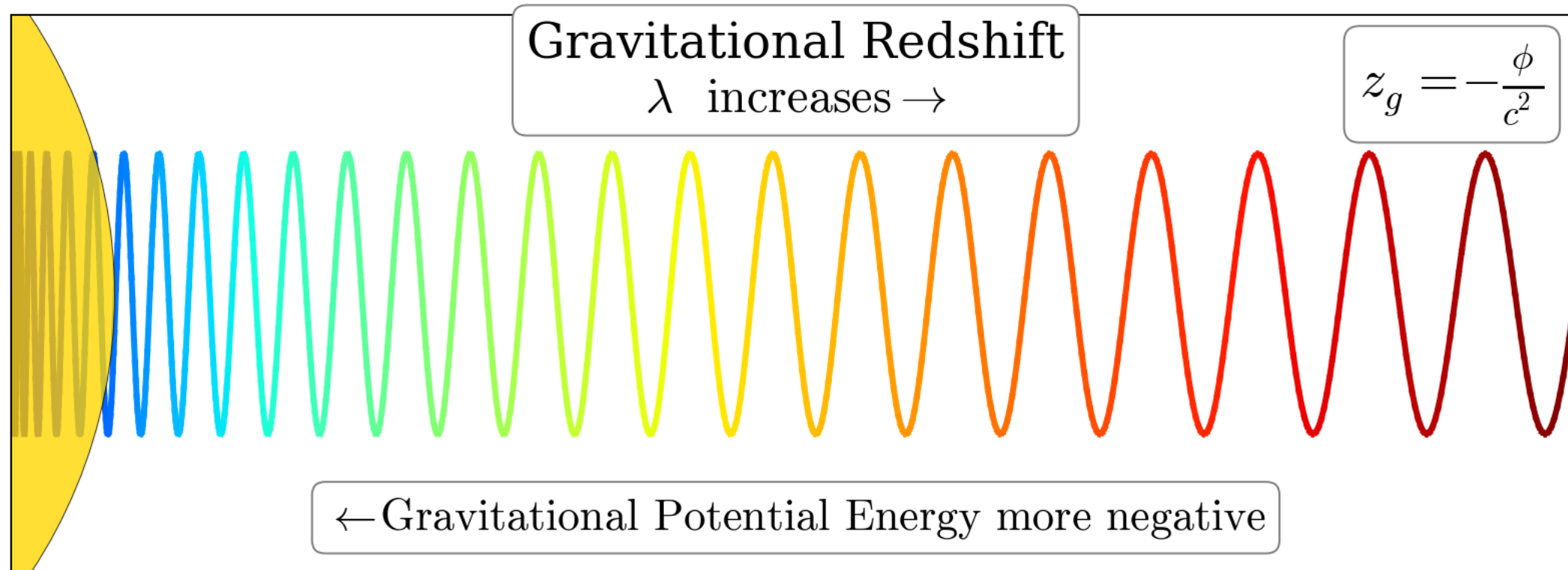
NORDITA, Stockholm, July (2017) 1

What will you experience.

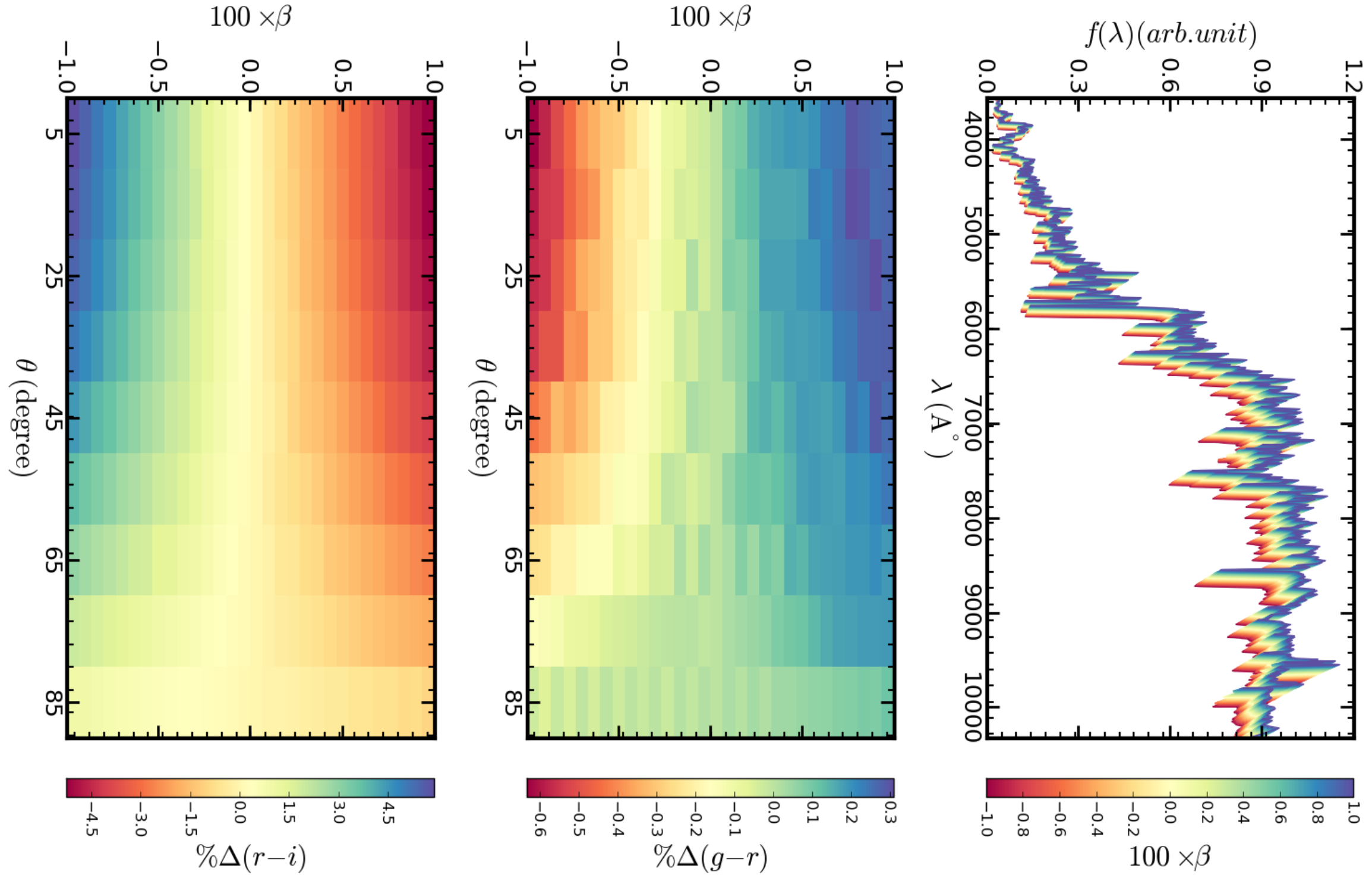
- A quick reminder to few dominant effects.
- How do they affect measurement?
- How can we possibly measure them?
- What does N-body simulations predicts?
- Can we measure any signature in current data?
- Let there be light with a summary!!

Reminder to few Relativistic effects

1) Gravitational Redshift



2) Special Relativistic Beaming



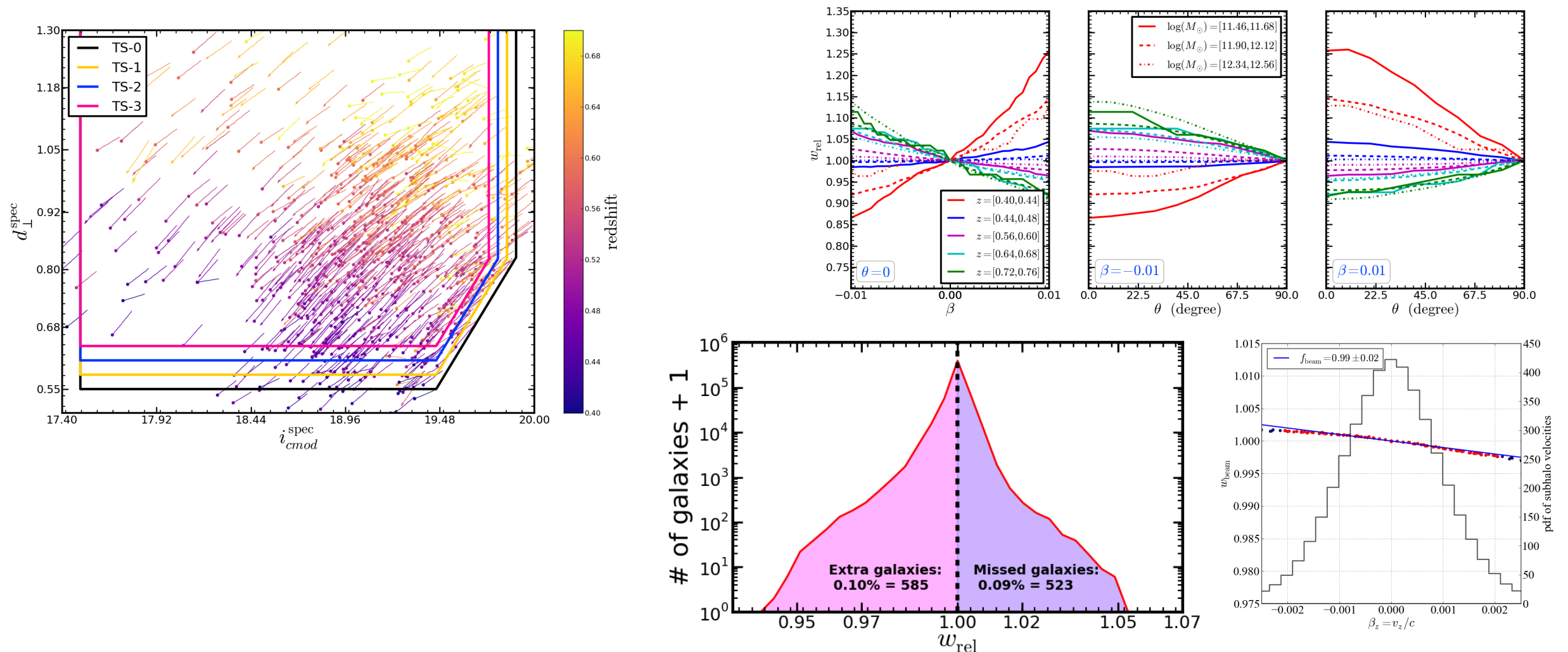
S. Alam, R.A.C. Croft, S. Ho, H. Zhu, E. Giusarma, MNRAS (2017)

<https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stx1684>

2) Special Relativistic Beaming (continued)

Depends on details galaxy SED, redshift, survey selection, and key galaxy properties.

We have worked out SRB for SDSS-III CMASS sample.
See: [Alam et. al. \(2017\)](https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stx1684), <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stx1684>



3) Many Other effects

- Transverse doppler effect
- Light Cone
- Luminosity distance perturbation
- Wide-angle effects
- Second order cross-terms in the expansion of redshift.

See Zhu et. al. (2017) for more details:

HZ, **SA**, RAC, SH, EG, MNRAS (2017): **stx1644**

<https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stx1644>

Interesting!!

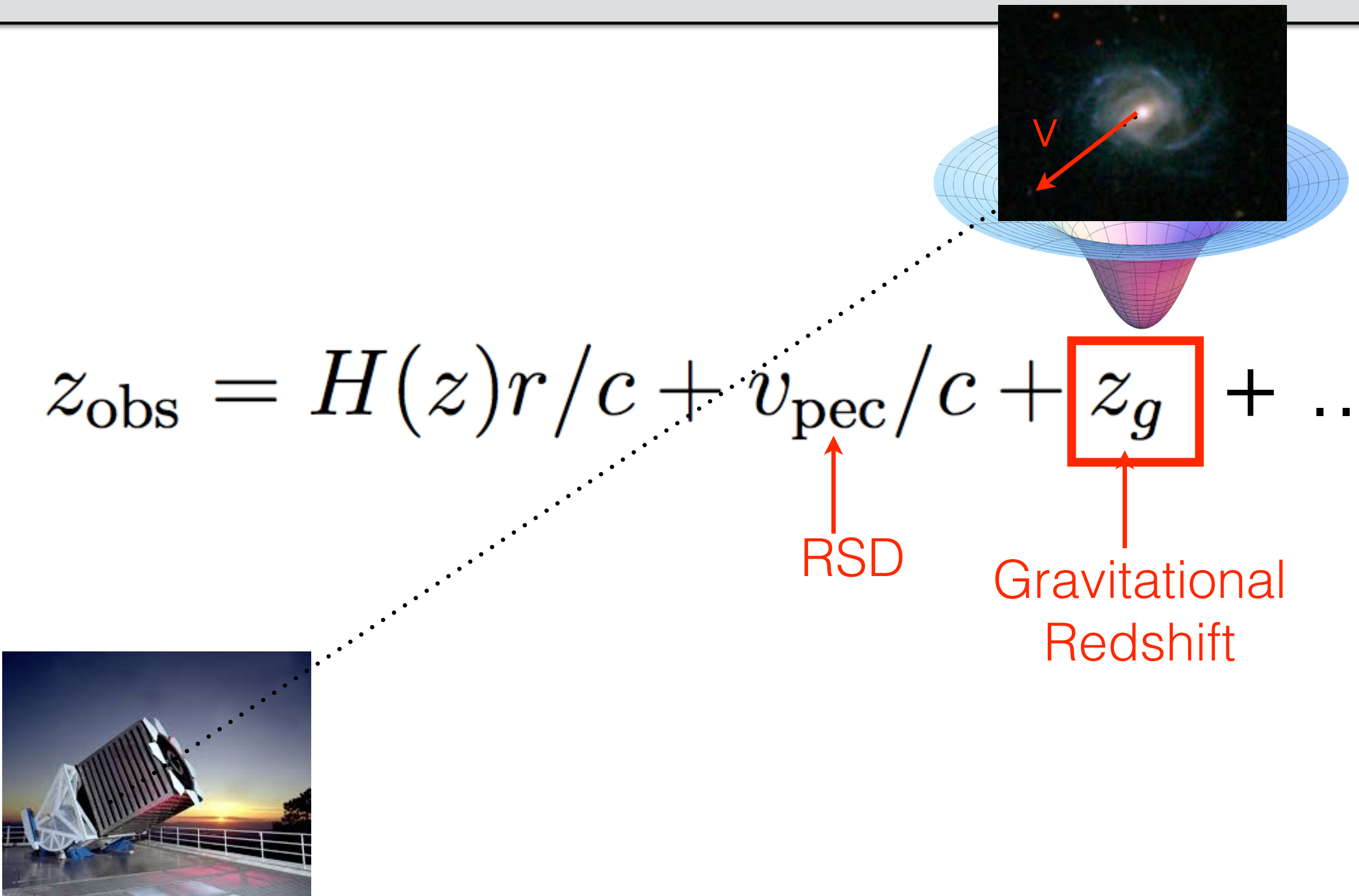
But, what can we do with these effects?

The Redshift

$$z_{\text{obs}} = H(z)r/c + v_{\text{pec}}/c + \boxed{z_g} + \dots$$

RSD

Gravitational Redshift

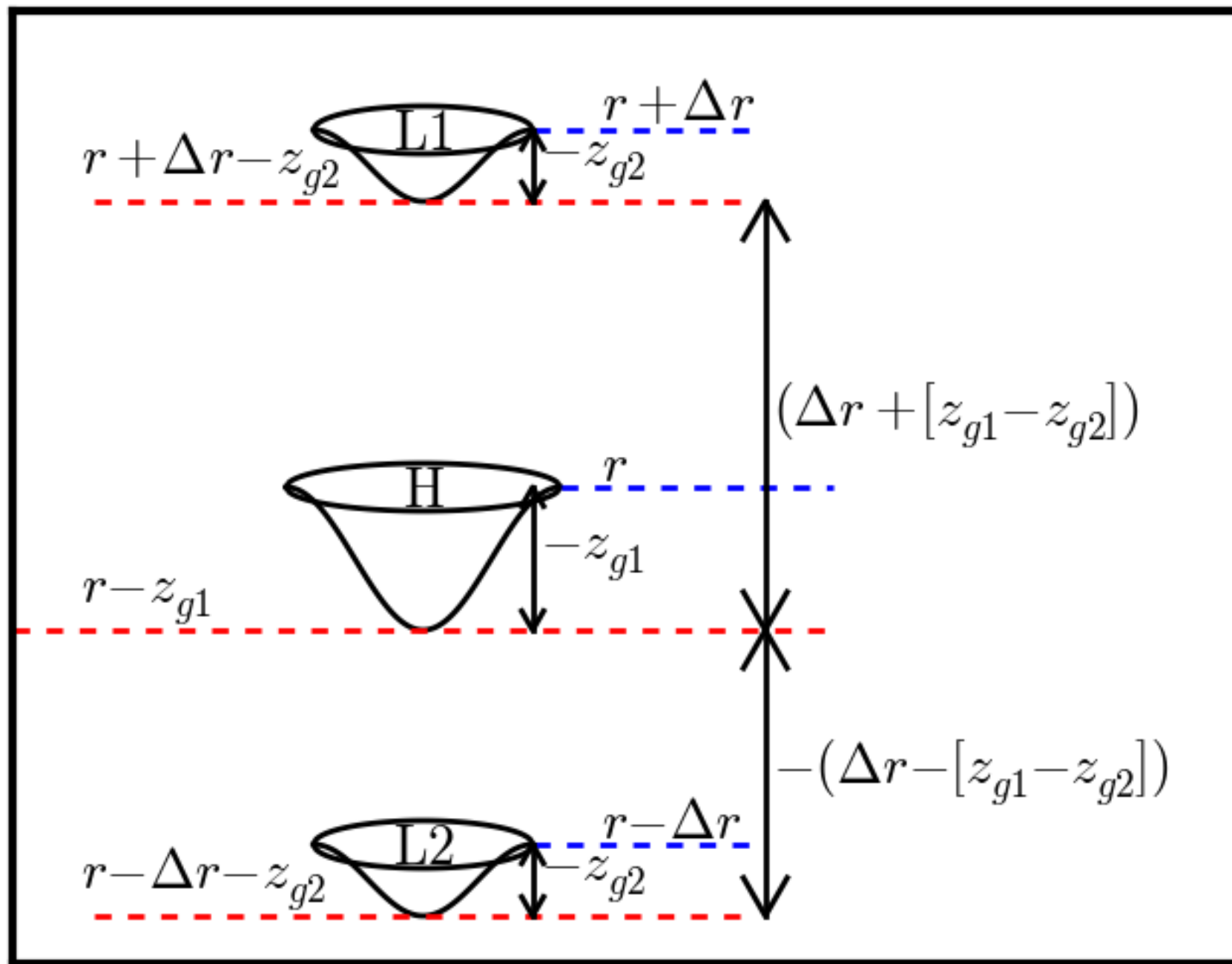


The diagram illustrates the components of redshift. A dotted line connects a radio telescope on Earth to a galaxy. The galaxy is shown with a velocity vector v pointing away from Earth. The term z_g in the equation is boxed and labeled "Gravitational Redshift".

**But we don't know the
true distance to galaxy?**

**How about differential
measurement!**

Relativistic Effects in LSS



Cross Correlation
saves the day
again!!

Shell Estimator

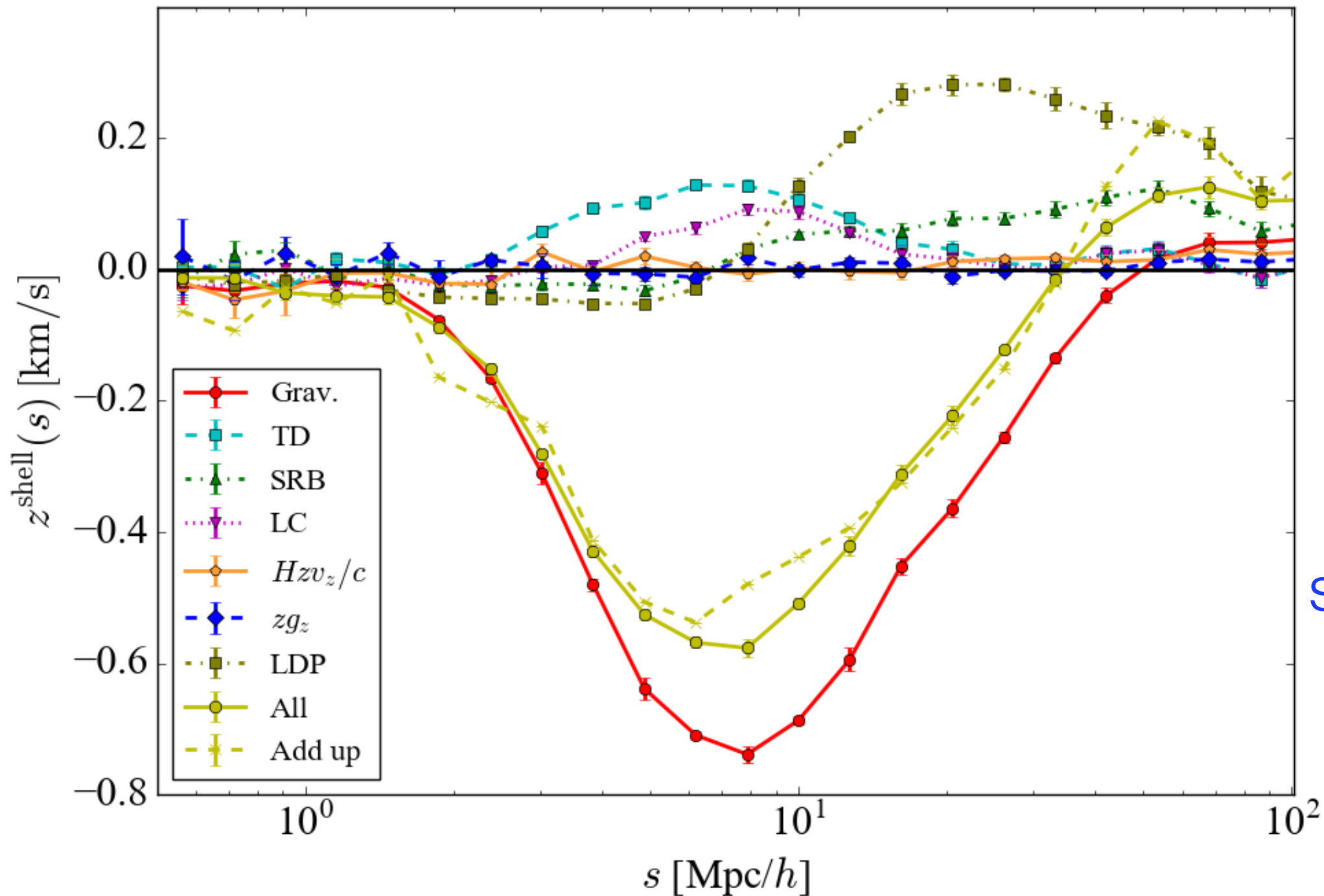
$$z_g^{shell}(r) = \frac{\int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} H r_{\parallel} [1 + \xi(r, \theta)] d\theta}{\int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} [1 + \xi(r, \theta)] r dr d\theta}$$



Cross-Correlation of galaxy
sub-sample with different bias

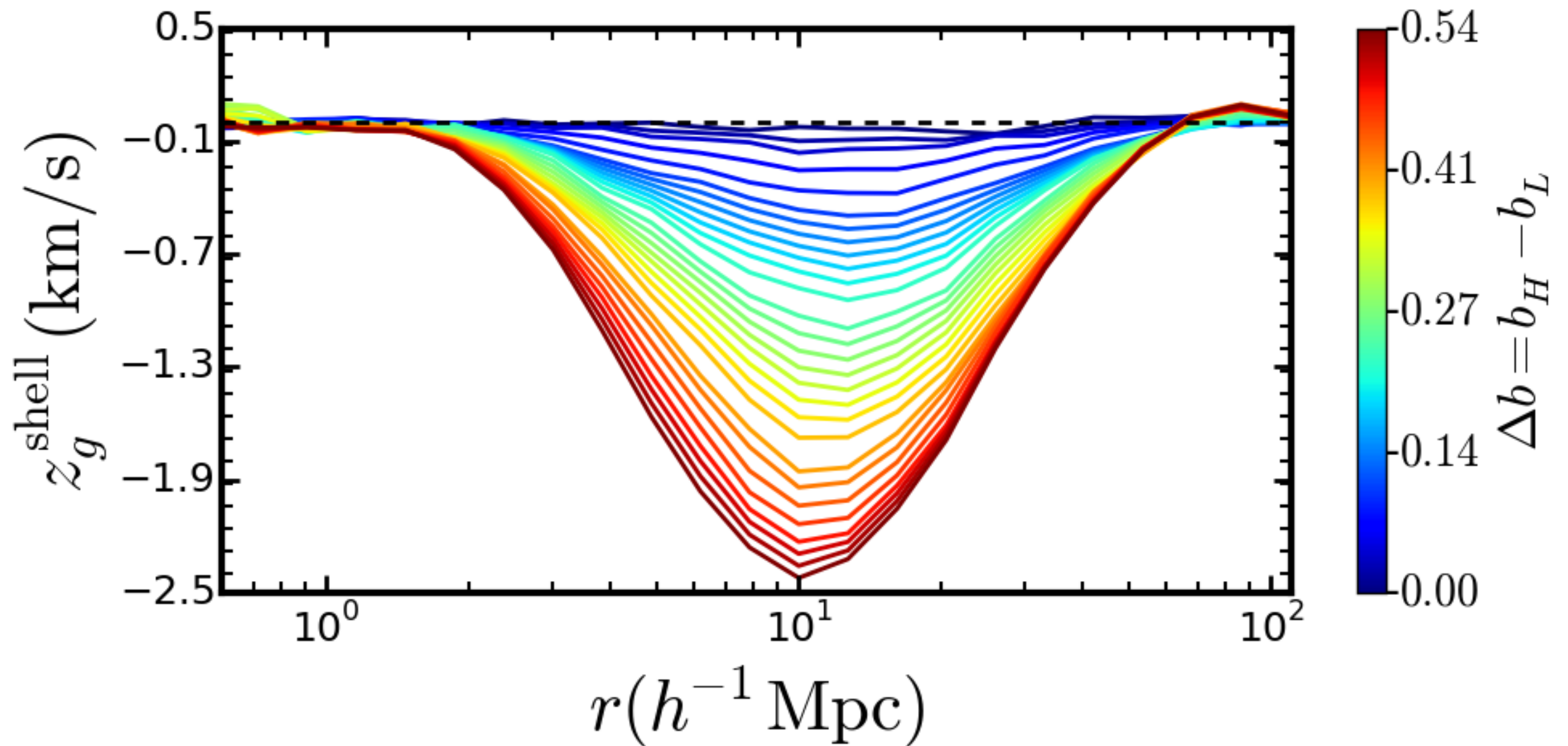
R.A.C. Croft, MNRAS (2013), 434, 3008

In N-body Simulation



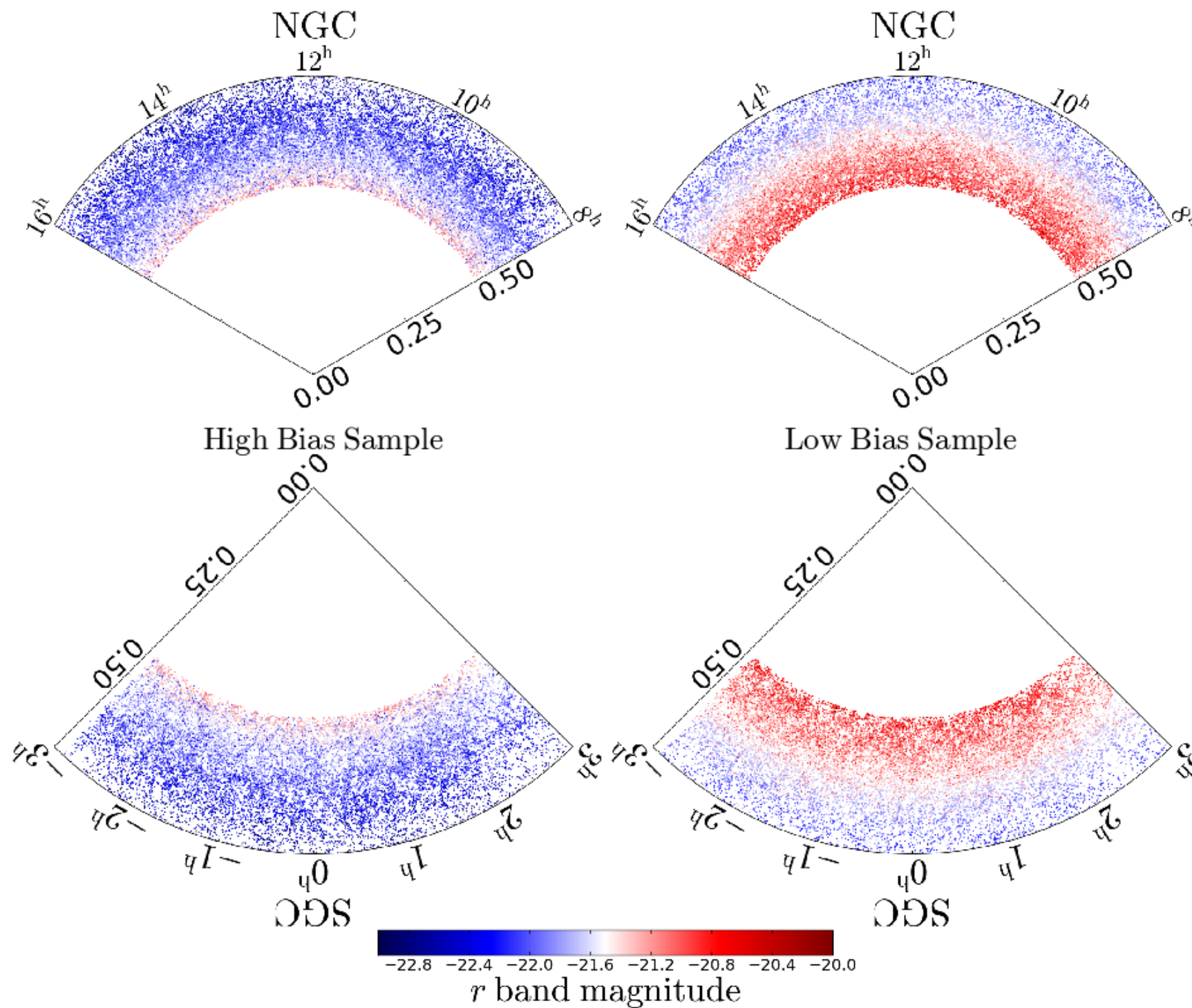
Notice
the additive
nature of
shell estimator

Function of bias difference

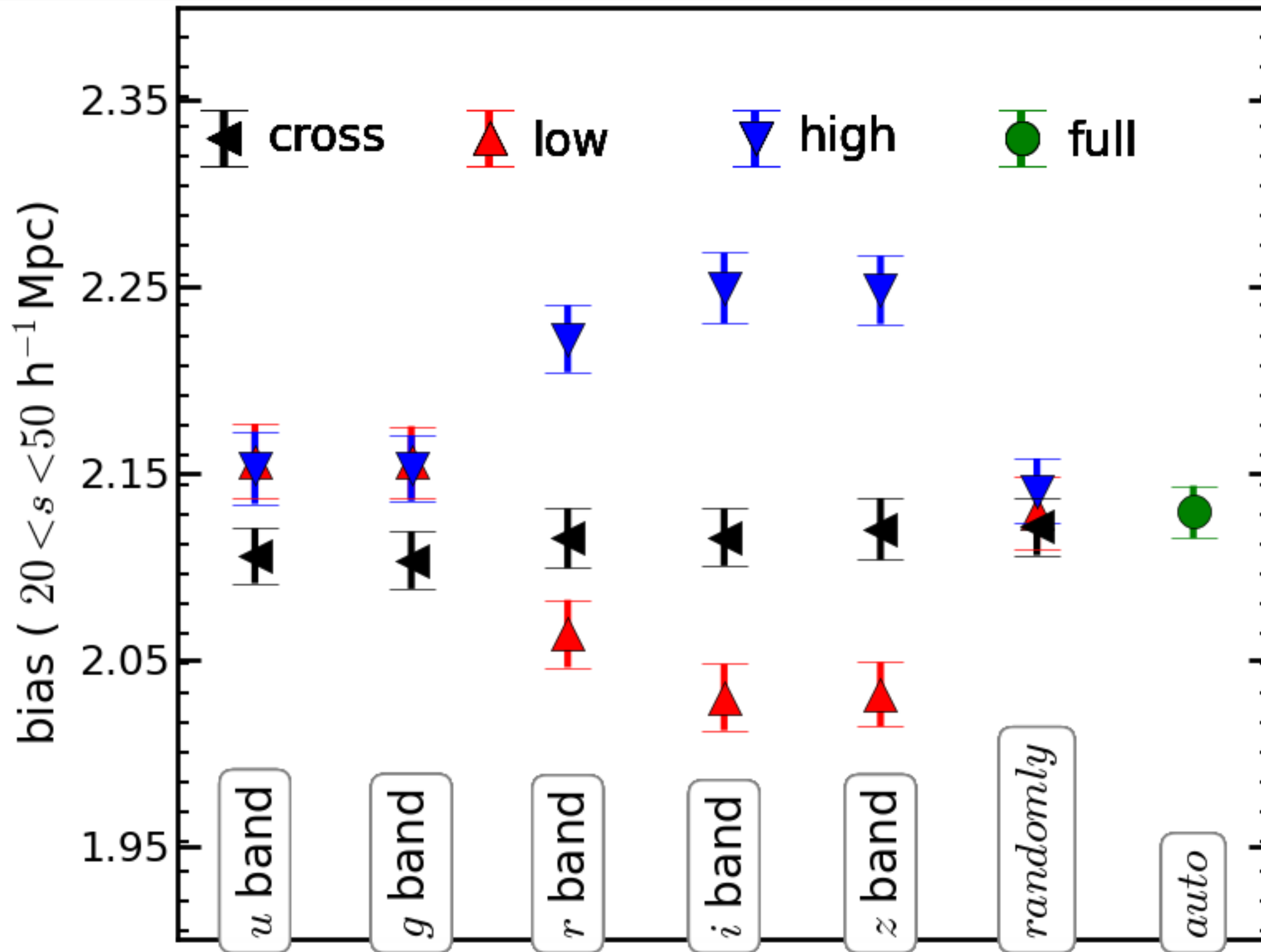


Measurement in SDSS

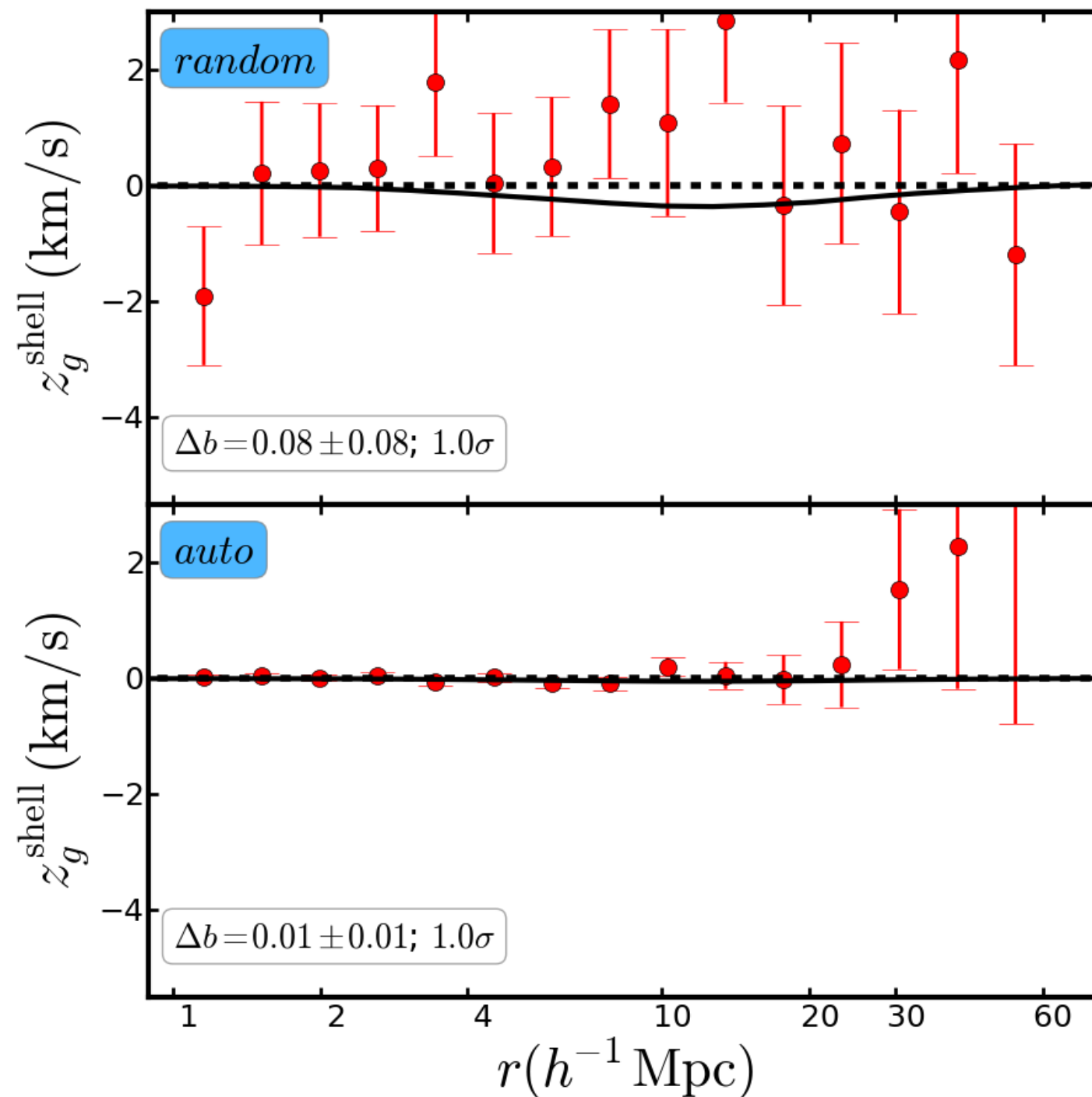
Galaxy Sub-samples



Galaxy Bias

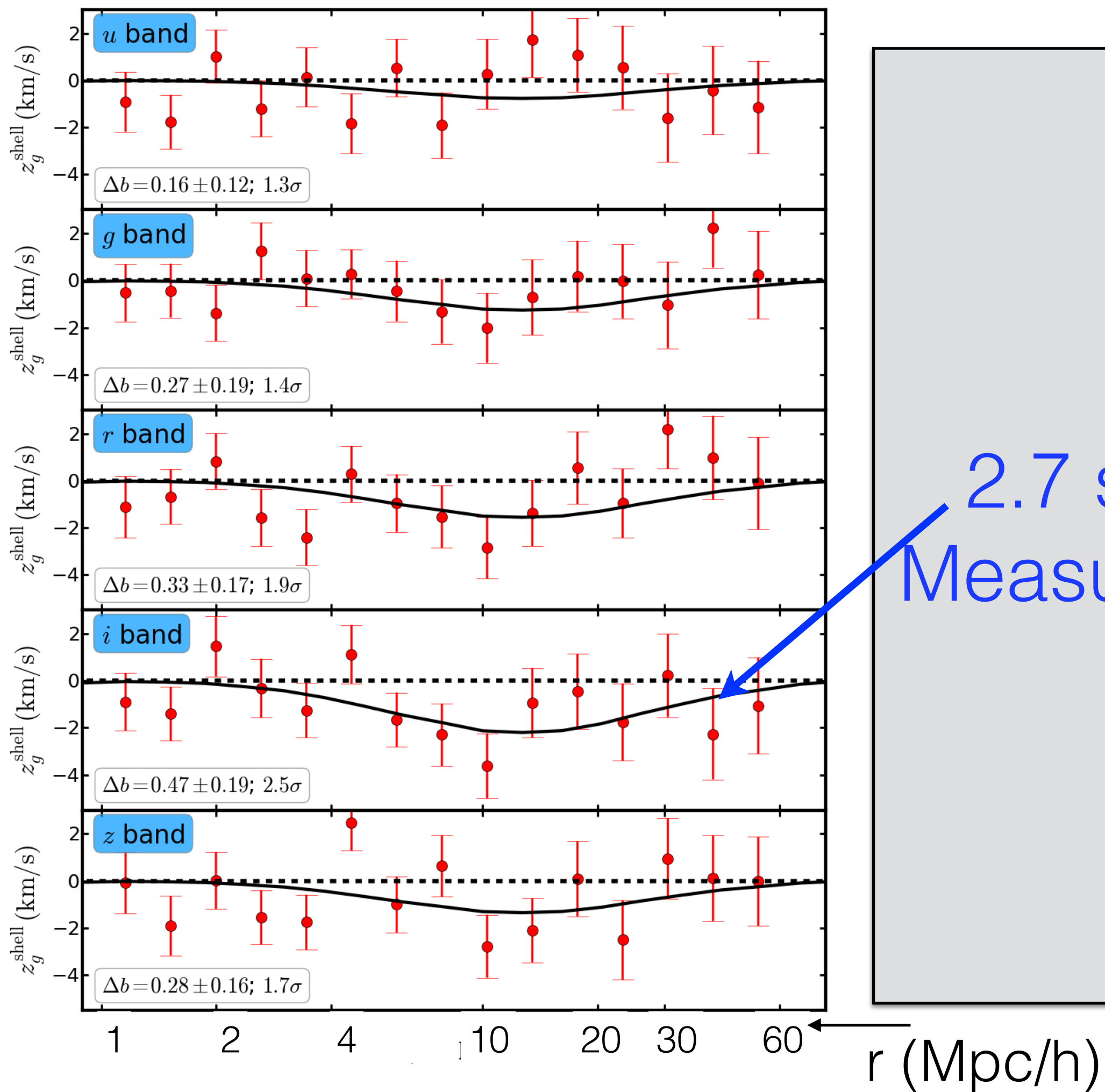


Can We measure this effect?



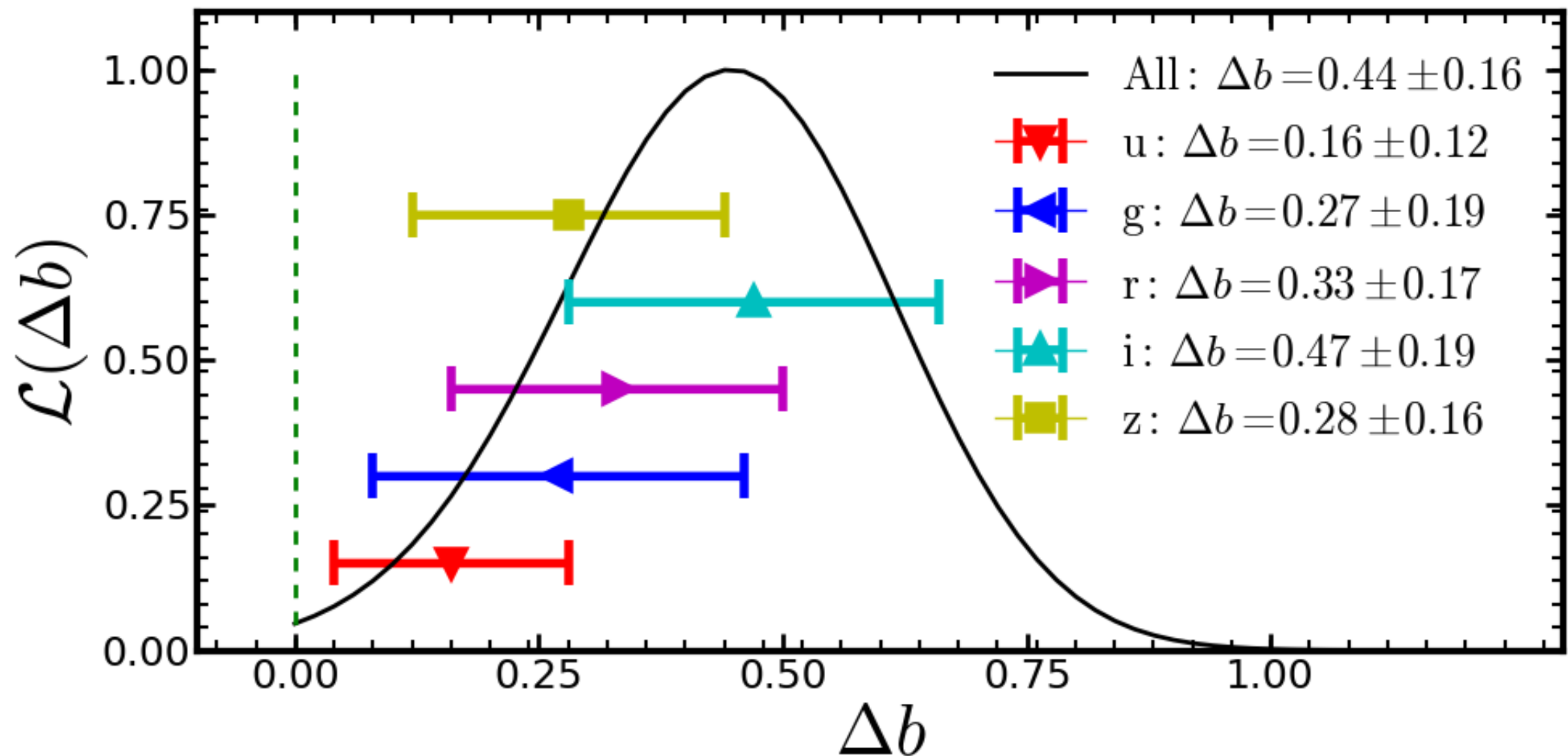
Null tests.

No Signal!!



Can We measure this effect?

Almost!! 2.7 sigma Measurement



Take Home

Rich Physics: There are several interesting signatures of General Relativity which depends on details of gravitational potential and its interaction with photon.

Magnifying glass for dark matter: New opportunity to study the details of halo potential and will possibly provide a magnifying glass to study the dark matter through such phenomenon.

Rising above the noise floor: The planned survey are fantastic to do precision cosmology but will also lower the noise floor below the measurement limit of these effects.

Future of extended halo scale gravity tests: These will also be first detection of such effects on cosmological scales and might become the frontier of testing modified gravity. Failure to measure these will also provide interesting insight into the true nature of gravity.

Thanks to



Published papers:

Measurements: SA, HZ, RAC, SH, EG, MNRAS (2017) **470 (3): 2822-2833**

Modeling in N-body: HZ, SA, RAC, SH, EG, MNRAS (2017) **stx1644**

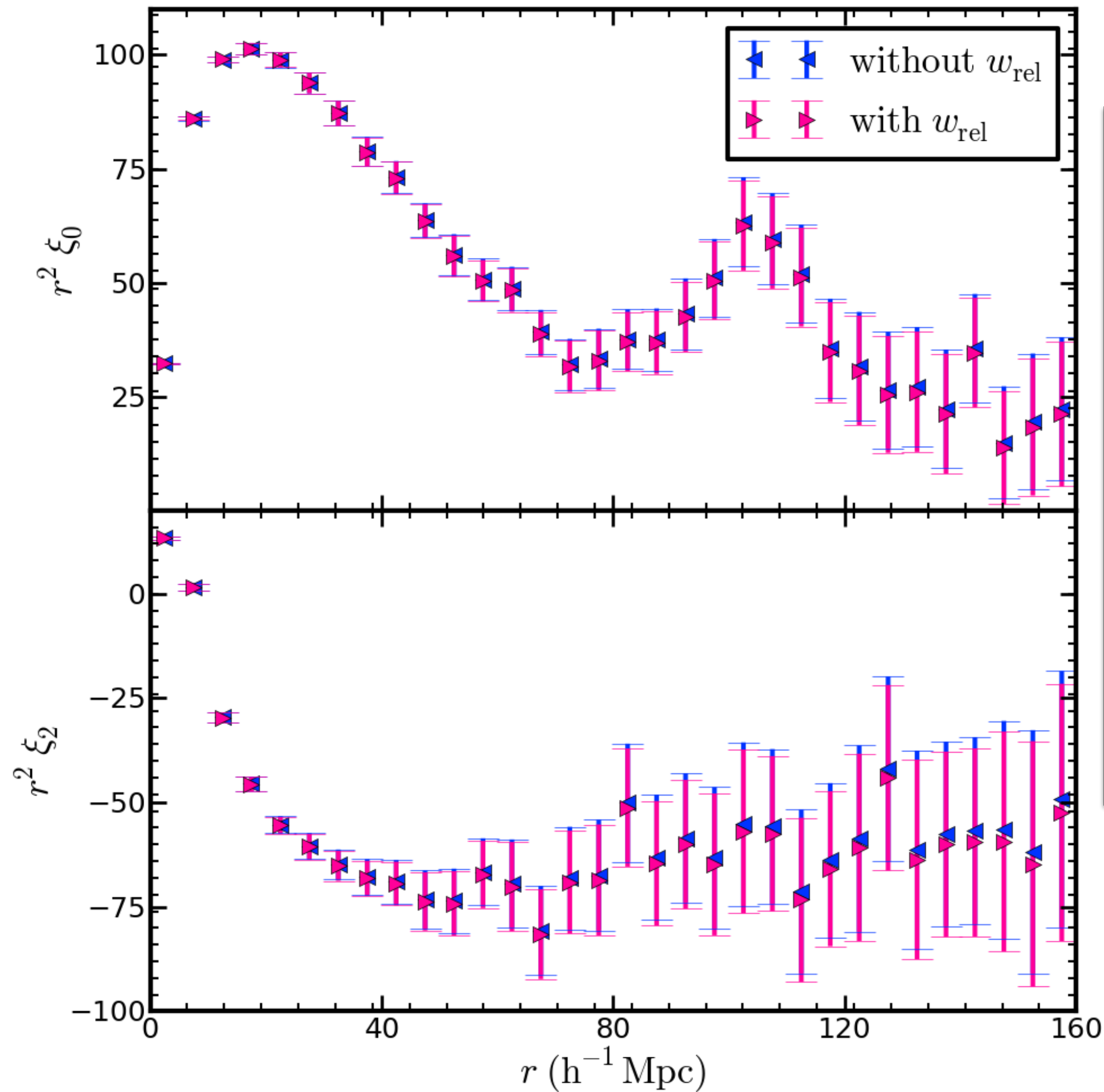
SRB: SA, RAC, SH, HZ, EG, MNRAS (2017) **stx1684**

In Preparation:

Modeling in Perturbation theory: EG, SA, HZ, RAC, SH, (in prep.)

See Elena's talk on Tuesday at 12:00!

Questions?



The
galaxy
clustering
shows
negligible
effects